MONARCH GROCERY CO

(INCORPORATED.) 84 East Washington St. TELEPHONE 1453.

\$15.00 in GOLD 10.00 in GOLD 5.00 in GOLD It will cost you nothing Bronze Turkey

See note at bottom-how to get it. 20c Fresh Eggs, per dozen, 10c Dressed Spring Chickens, per lb, 10c 15c to 20c Dairy Butter, per lb, 15c to 20c 8c Sugar-cured Cal. Hams, per lb, 10c Sugar-cured Bacon, per lb, . 17 1-2c Navy Beans, per quart, . 7 1-2c 25c Best Oat Flakes, 7 pounds for 25c 41c Elegant Fresh Crackers, per lb, 41c 6c Fresh Ginger Snaps, per lb, 5c California Raisins, per lb, 10c New Mixed Nuts, per lb, 25c First-class Teas, per lb,

Great bargains, 16c and up. NOTE-Every person making a purchase amounting to \$1 is entitled to guess the weight of the large Bronze Turkey in our window. The person guessing nearest his correct weight will get \$15, the next best \$10, next \$5, and the fourth gets the turkey. Somebody is going to get it, and why not you? Try it. It costs you nothing.

16c Finest Coffee in the city,

MONARCH GROCERY COMPANY

. TIME CARD.

November 18, 1894.

LEAVE FOR	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	P. M
Cleve. and N. Y. Columbus Cincinnati Benton Harbor. Wabash.	11:00	4:15 4:10 6:35	6.80 7:05	3:25 *3:00	*3:10 6:33	3
Additional trai	na leas	re for	Cincu	nati •	3:45	. m.
LEAVE FOR A.	M. A.	M. J A	M. 1	. ML	P. M.	P. M.
Chicago Lafayette 7: Peoria 7: Champaigu 7: St. Louis 7: Terre Haute *7:	10 °12 25 28	10 -1	1:59 1:59 1:59	5:00	11:25 11:25 11:20	*11:4
Ticket Offices- 36 Jackson place Station.	e, Mass		etta a	venue	, and	Union

IT IS CONCEDED. By all who travel that the C., H. & D. railroad is the best line between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

It is the only line leaving Indianapolis in the evening by which sleeping-car accommodations can be secured for TOLEDO and DETROIT, reaching those places early following morning. Ticket Offices: No. 2 West Washington street, "Old Bee-hive Corner," No. 124 South Illinois street and Union Station.

MONON ROUTE (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 30—Chicago Limited, Pullman Vesti-
buled Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, daily
Vestibuled Coaches and Sleepers, daily .12:35 a. 1
cept Sunday
No. 33—Vestibule, daily
Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30
For further information call at Union Ticket Officerner Washington and Meridian streets, Union St. tion and Massachusetts avenue.
I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

Lump and Crushed Coke

FOR SALE

INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMPANY

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

49 South Pennsylvania Street.

Many Ladies

Pleased their gentlemen friends at Christmas in 1893 by making them presents of fine Havana clgars, pipes and smokers' articles which they bought at

DESCHLER'S

For the holidays of 1894 Mr. Deschler requests the ladies to call again.

STACHELBERG'S CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS

WAGON WHEAT 52°

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 252 West Washington Street.

MURDERED IN MEXICO.

German Physician and Botanist Killed While Making Researches. CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 5 .- Dr. Carl F. Renbaugh, a prominent German physician

and botanist, arrived at Victoria a few

months ago and started on a trip overland

to Laredo, Tex., to make researches. He

was accompanied by a Mexican servant. Yesterday a skeleton was found a few miles north of Victoria in a ravine which has been identified by the clothing to be that of Dr. Renbaugh. It is the opinion that the Mexican servant killed the doctor The coffee plantation of the Montezolas, ng two hundred acres near Coroba, in a State of Vera Cruz, has been old to Americans for \$50,000 A Chicago syndicate has taken about 230,-000 acres of the Garcia lands, situated in the district of Pochutala, State of Oaxaca. The sale carries with it a concession for planting 15,000,000 rubber trees, the federal government paying a bonus of 3 cents per tree and the State government 1 cent per tree. The lands are advantageously sitdated, being on the Pacific and within easy distance of Salinas Crus, the southern terminus of the Tehuantepec railway.

Birthing in Hats

Don't come 1495 ther it's your head or not—we have the hat that will fit it. Hats bought for holiday trade, and three weeks to sell them. These figures show we will dispose of our stylish Stiff Hats and our handsome Tourists. You won't mind if we do

Who wants | "GIVE YOU A STIFF" At these figures.

\$1.50 Hats at 97c \$2.00 Hats at \$1.47 \$2.50 Hats at \$1.97 \$3.00 Hats at \$2.47

\$3.50 and \$4 Hats at \$2.97 The last includes the celebrated Nascimento Hat. Winter Hats and Children's Novelties in Headgear likewise reduced.

1492 STILL ON

Fair.

N. B.-That \$14.92 sale of Suits and Overcoats closes Saturday night. There are several choice bargains left in these lines.

THE WHEN

300 CASES

"PURDUES"

JUST RECEIVED.

Prompt attention given duplicate orders.

BIG 4 ROUTE MCKEE & CO., Indianapolis

OUTRAGES BY "COPS"

MORE INIQUITY DEVELOPED BY THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

How an Author Lost \$19,000-Assaulted by Captain McLaughlin-Evidence in the Fellows Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- Father Ducey's attendance on the sessions of the Lexow ommittee were not intermitted to-day The clergyman said he had not received a reply to his latest letter to Archbishop Corrigan. Another notable attendant at the early sitting of the committee was Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, the social and

Raphael Angelo told the committee that he lost an eye from a blow struck by a policeman Zimmerman. He had not sued to recover damages because he thought it would be impossible to receive justice in a suit against a policeman. This witness said he had paid money through a lawyer. whose name he could not recall, to escape prosecution in the Jefferson Market Police

Mrs. Rebecca Freem, who has been enraged in missionary work on the East Side, told a story of the general violation of the excise law in her district. She told of policemen she had seen drunk, and how one of them went into a saloon with her. When a woman who had been abused by her husband applied to Justice Feitner for a warrant for his arrest, he told the woman to come back in two weeks, and when the witness remonstrated with him he

Bacido Salindo related the arrest of himself and some of his boarders, who were playing dominos when the police pounced down upon them. Only \$5 out of more than \$100 taken from them at the station was returned to them when they were discharged. When witness complained, Capt,

Haughey struck him. Marcus B. McCarthy, now of Bosto but formerly a saloon keeper here, testifled that he had paid several hundred dollars to Police Captains Slevin and Stephenson, and their wardmen, for protection, besides trusting patrolmen for drinks whenever they asked it. He quit the saloon business here, he said, "because the police book was published under the auspices the police board, and he was to receive 20 Byrnes's book, "Great Criminals of New York," appeared almost simultaneously with "Police Protectors," and when the former was placed on the market the latter was thrown back on Costello's hands. causing a loss of \$19,000 to him. The book trouble between witness and Captain (now Inspector) Williams, and in November, 1886, he was arrested by Captain Williams and given over to two detectives and sent to Captain (now Inspector) Mc-Laughlin's precinct. "Just as I put my foot on the bottom step of the station house," Costello said, "some one stepped out of the shadow at one side and struck me in the face. I fell, and as I lay in the gutter, covered with blood and mud, Captain McLaughlin tried to kick me in the face. I warded off the blow with my brella and finally ran into the station where I thought I would be protected. The detectives made no effort to help me. In the station house Captain Mc-Laughlin struck me with a pair of brass knuckles. I was then allowed to wash in the captain's office and was locked up all night, and even a drink was refused me. I found, on returning home next day, that detectives had been there to annoy my wife and children. As a result of the way Captain McLaughlin abused me I was five days and had to call in Dr. Jenkins. I never made any complaint to the police board, because I was humillated and knew that the police would put a dif-ferent face on things if I made any row. Therefore I desisted. Dr. William T. Jenkins, now health offi-cer, and a brother-in-law of Richard Croker, was called and testified that he had attended Mr. Costello at the time, and thought he had been struck with brass knuckles. Hearing was then adjourned to

The Fellows Investigation. NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- In the Fellows vestigation to-day furrier Hoffman told of his unsuccessful efforts to have a pickpocket indicted and prosecuted, and Henry J. Schloss, a member of the firm of N. J. Schloss & Co., clothing manufacturers, who assigned a year ago, gave a brief account of the larceny of \$125,000 by their bookkeeper and cashler, Joseph H. Louis, in 1893. The man was indicted last March, and the case has never been brought to the court. He had sent two lawyers to the district attorney's office to have the case prosecuted and had been unsuccessful. The witness admitted in cross-examination that the case involved the examination of many intricate accounts. Under orders from Colonel Fellows Chief Clerk Unger refused to prepare a list of indictments pending and untried on Dec. 1. The commissioner

10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Labor Leader Burns and the Press. NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- John Burns, the English labor leader and member of Parliament, left this city this evening for Denver, where he will attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor. He will make a brief stop at Niagara to view the falls. Speaking to-day of the criticisms upon his utterances here. Mr. Burns said: "If some of my expressed opinions have not been pleasing to the press I am sorry

ordered the witness to prepare the list.

that I cannot stay here longer and rub them in. Had we in England among the working classes the same standard of comfort and education I find among workingmen here we would accomplish wonders.'

LAWLESSNESS AT PARKDALE.

An Arkansas Village "in the Throes of a Reign of Terror."

PARKDALE, Ark., Dec. 5 .- Parkdale is in the throes of a reign of terror. Eugene Thompson and Wiley Maxwell exchanged shots with their Winchester to-day, but no one was hurt. Thompson is now under arrest for assault with intent to kill. John Turnbow, who was shot a few days ago, died, and one of the negroes has also died. This makes three men who have been killed here in the last week. The people are all going armed now; every man has a Winchester. None of the negroes implicated in the killing of Turnbow has been arrested. The sheriff is making Parkdale his headquarters, and says he will remain here until the excitement subsides.

PLAINT OF A SLEUTH

A WOULD-BE SHERLOCK HOLMES THINKS HE HAS BEEN BITTEN.

Pittsburg Police to Investigate the National Detective Bureau of Indianapolis-Scheme of the Concern.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 5.-The police officials of Pittsburg are investigating the National Detective Bureau, of Indianapolis. Clyde B. Kerns, a young man of Port Perry, Pa., called at the department and complained he had paid money into the bureau, in return for which he was to become a member of the bureau and receive employment as a professional sleuth hound, The certificate of membership has been received, but Kerns has derived neither benefit nor employment from it. The bureau advertises extensively in Pittsburg and other papers for agents to represent them in every town. Kerns, being out of employment, and as he is of the age and disposition that aspires to detective work, answered one of the advertisements. The bureau sent him a letter and application blank, with a request for a fee of \$3. The latter, it was stated, was to pay for his detective's badge, certificate of membership, August E. Costello, the author of "Police Protectors," explained how he lost \$19,000 to buy a copy of "How to Become a Dethrough the police board of this city. His tective" from the Detective Publishing Company, of Indianapolis, for \$1. The book it was claimed, would give him all the necessary instructions about identifying criminals and running them down. The bureau promised him any work it would have for experienced sleuths in Port Perry. The latter is a small village of a few hundred inhabitants. The certificate that accompanied the letter is signed "Chas. Ainge, Supt." The badge is a nickel-plated affair. Kerns says he has written several times for employment but received no answer. The police say many persons have been victimized by fake detective agencies, and that they have been appealed to frequently to run down the schemes. Superintendent of Police O'Mara has written to Indianapolis asking for information about the bureau.

> Know Nothing About Them. The city officials receive inquiries almost daily regarding the several detective agencies with headquarters in this city, and the answer they make to all such letters is that they know nothing at all about them. Mayor Denny has made inquiries regarding their manner of doing business. Superintendent Powell has also investigated them, but nothing unlawful has been found in their operations. It is well known how some of these agencies live. They depend on the dollars of the detective-struck young men who are more frequent in the small towns than in the cities. Great inducements are held out to these credulous ones, and after reading the circulars sent out by the agenties they dream of great riches. They can acquire wealth if sought-for-criminals and lost people chance their way. The badges sent out by the agencies are worthless, and more than one young man has got into trouble by wearing one. No police department in the country recognizes them. The agencies send their agents a paper containing the pictures and descriptions of persons for whom the reward is offered and for whom the legitimate detectives of all the great cities are looking. An agent's salary depends on his ability to run down the persons sought. Occasionally a green hand is found who has some natural ability, and he generally makes something out of it. But while the thousands of agents or private detectives are watching and waiting, the agency has the thousands of entrance fees.

Insurance Men at War.

FRANCISCO, Dec. 5 .- Arthur the Pacific coast manager of Insurance Company, of New York and of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., has withdrawn from the Pacific Incurance Union. His resigna ation to cut rates. The no

tercourse rule was put into effect against Magill at once. The rule is in the nature of a boycott and prevents all other insurance companies on the Pacific coast from accepting business through Magill's companies or of sharing business in the line of reinsurance with either of his companies.

EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.

Questions Considered by Delegates of the New United Church.

NAPIERVILE, Ind., Dec. 5 .- In the United Evangelical Church General Conference the day was devoted to the revision of the book of discipline. The matter of Sunday schools was disposed of. The unit organization in this church is called a class, and its officers consist of a leader and assistant, the duty of each was defined by a chapter comprising thirteen sections, the directions are explicit, the requirements not burdensome, but are intended to encourage zealous members, entice the lukewarm and reprove the wayward. These proceedings were important and intensely interesting. The term of a bishop's office was under consideration and called out a protracted discussion. A large minority, composed principally of ministers, contended that the number of terms for which a bishop might be elected should be unlimited. The laymen and a few ministers favored a restriction to two terms of four years each in suc-cesion, then a rest of four years before a minister could be elected to the bishopric. The clause restricting the services of one man as bishop for more than eight years was carried by a small majority.

The representation of laymen in the annual and general conference was also under consideration to-day. Nothing short of equal representation in every important body will satisfy the laymen. The majorty of ministers favor this equality.

NEW YORK VERY SLOW.

Elevated Trains Do Not Run as Fast as Common Hack Horses.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.-A livery hack horse beat the Manhattan elevated railroad system last night in a novel race from the artist, backing the horse, and Frank Elliott, ! bills for free coal and free iron ore Palmer could drive without police inter-ference from the Battery to the Central Park Riding Academy, Seventh avenue and Fifty-ninth street and cover the route faster than Elliott could travel by train. The start was made from the Battery stairs leading to the elevated station. Bertie Ashenden was the starter and time keeper and drove with Palmer, watch in hand. The route was up Broad vay and Seventh avenue to the end of the course which was covered in just twenty-nine minutes. The two men were in a run-about wagon, pulled by a horse hired from a livery stable. The best time was made on upper Seventh avenue, where there was no interference from passing vehicles. Elliott arrived ten minutes

ADA REHAN'S SILVER IMAGE.

Alleged Attempt to Steal the White Metal Statue of the Actress.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.-The silver statue of the actress. Ada Rehan, is under guard of half a dozen detectives to-day, as the result of the discovery of a plot to steal the valuable image. The statue has been on exhibition at the retail store of Carson, Pierie, Scott & Co., and recently a man representing himself as an employe of the Montana Silver Statue Company, owners of the statue, cailed at the store and secured the address of the night watchman. Last night, after closing hours, the man presented to the night watchman an order signed by the Montana company saying that General Manager Higbee, of the company was dead and asked that the statue be delivered to the bearer. The watchman delivered to the bearer. The watchman man's protests. The detectives who are working on the case claim that a wellplanned conspiracy had been laid to steal the statue and, after melting it down, to

GAVE IT TO THE CHURCH.

Suit Over Property Bequeathed to Catholics by a Kentucky Widow.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 5 .- The controversy over the property of Mrs. Mar Howard Preston, widow of John Preston, which appeared in the courts of Louisville and Trimble county on her death took a new form in the filing to-day of a suit here. Before her death Mrs. Preston deeded to Bishop Maes, in trust, for the Catholic Church, a valuable farm of 140 acres near Lexington. The suit begun to-day is to set aside this deed of trust and to recover \$4,740 as rental since January, 1890. Mrs. John Preston, whose property is now in dispute, lived in a palatial house on the Ohio river in Trimble county, Kentucky. The death of an idolized child years ago gave her great sorrow, and in her distress she adopted the Catholic faith and became so devout that she erected an altar in her home. Other members of the family are prominently identifled with the Episcopal church.

LETTER BOXES ON STREET CARS.

Cleveland to Have the Benefit of an Improved Mail Service.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 5 .- Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service Matsen, of Washington, arrived here today, and is making arrangements with the Cleveland Electric Street-railway Company for the collection and delivery of the mails. Letter boxes will be placed on electric trains on the various lines, in case the company accepts the proposition of the government for the service. The latter offers the street-car company the same rate as it pays steam railways, which is \$42.75 for every two hundred pounds per mile per annum. It is very likely that the proposition will be accepted and that the service will be started very soon. If the plan works satisfactorily special electric postal cars will be built and run over all the lines in the city

WHEAT FED TO STOCK.

Total Amount This Year May Reach 75,303,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The returns from the correspondents of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture relative to amounts of wheat fed to stock estimate the quantity already fed, that is to say, up to Oct. 30, 46,030,000 bushels; and the estimated amount to be fed 29,273,000 bushels, making a total of 75,303,000 bushels. These figures on wheat feeding are merely the meager estimates from those States whose correspondents compiled with the request of the department and must not be taken as anything more than an attempt at approximation of the total feeding of wheat from present supply. severity and length of the winter necessarily influence the final findings upon this question.

Winter Wheat Crop. CINCINNATI, Dec. 5 .- The monthly crop

report of E. M. Thoman in to-morrow's Price Current states that the winter wheat area is increased 1.9 per cent. over last year. The area is 24.884,339 acres, against 24,438,940. The condition of the plant is good, being 94.7, against 91.5 last year, and 87.4 in 1892. This condition forecasts a harvest of 390,000,000 bushels. Drought has affected the plant in Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Kansas and Nebraska, but with rain soon all drawbacks would be overcome. Over the balance of the area the condition ranges from good to excellent. The area of winter rye has been in-creased by 4 per cent.; the condition is 95.8, against 94.6 last December.

Robbed of a Princely Gift. EHDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 5.-Miss Ella Haines, of Biddeford, has brought suit against the estate of the late Luther Bryagainst the estate of the late Luther Bry-ant, the Biddeford millionaire, for \$250,000. She sues to recover a tin box containing \$250,000 in government bonds and stocks, which, she alleges, Mr. Bryant gave her before he died, but which she was com-pelled to give up by the executors of the estate. The case will be tried in the Jan-uary term of the Supreme Dourt at Saco.

VOORHEES'S ACROBATIC PERFORM-ANCE CAUSES ASTONISHMENT.

His Desertion of the President and Advocacy of Silver Probably Due to the Bareness of the Pie Counter.

PROPOSED NEW TERRITORY

SENATOR BERRY WOULD CALL THE RED MEN'S LAND INDIANGLA.

Mr. Quay Submits a New Sugar Bill to the Senate-Germany Seeking Fresh Means of Retaliation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Senator Voorhees has performed his expected somersault. The statesman who at the last session of Congress was the champion of the President and his uncompromising representative on the floor of the Senate for unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, the irreconcilable foe of all trusts and the ardent tariff reformer, has turned against the President with the same furious energy that formerly marked his zeal. At yesterday's caucus Senator Voorhees astounded even those who thought they knew him by the violence with which he denounced the President's action in issuing bonds and his financial policy in general. This he followed up with the statement that it was idle to think Battery to Fifty-night street. The match of carrying out any of the President's recwas for \$50 a side. Lynwood Palmer, the ommendations in the way of tariff. The over, and as for the bill to repeal the differential rate on refined sugar it would be impossible to pass that bill without making all sugar free, and that, Mr. Voorhees affirmed, the treasury could not afford.

> ject of silver since the exhaustion of the supply of patronage at the White House is no less radical. The distinguished chairman of the finance committee, who, only eighteen months ago, was the official leader of the opposition to the friends of the white metal, is now feverishly awaiting the opportune moment for the introduction of his free silver bill. He is favorably impressed with the silver bill introduced in the House by Mr. Hartman, of Oregon, a feature of whose bill is the provision that all countries which will not consent to an international adoption of bimetallism shall pay import duties at the United States custom houses in gold. It is not impossible that he will incorporate this idea into his bill. Indeed, since Mr. Voorhees has no serious belief that his bill will ever be enacted into law it is quite likely that he will incorporate in all the financial vagaries which he has supported at one time or another in his long political career. Sugar Trust stock took an upward bound on Wall street today when the attitude of Chairman Voorhees toward the sugar bill became known.

Mr. Voorhees's conversion on the sub-

Carlisle's Scheme to Be Pushed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- An important conference of most of the Democrats of the House committee on banking and currency was held after the adjournment of the House to-day, as a result of which early action looking to the reporting of a banking bill in line with the scheme presented by Secretary Carlisle in his message was taken. Chairman Springer said that Secretary Carlisle had intimated a desire to appear before the committee himself, and had also suggested the names of several persons whom it might be well for the committee to call for the purpose of learning their views. Among the names in the list furnished by the Secretary were those of ex-Secretary Fairchild, Horace White, of the New York Evening Post; Mr. St. John, of New York, and George A. Butler, of New Haven, Conn. The members present decided to hold a meeting of the full committee next Friday, when a resolution will be offered providing that an invitation be extended to Secretary Carlisle and Controls ler Eckels to appear on Monday and Tuesday, respectively, and to the other gentlemen suggested by Secretary Carlisle to appear on the remaining days in the week. Efforts will be made to close the hearing by the 15th inst., and, according to one member of the committee, immediate work on the preparation of a bill will be begun.

INDIANOLA.

Proposed New Territory, Peopled Almost Wholly by Indians. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Berry to provide a temporary government for the portion of the Indian Territory occupied by the five civilized tribes, provides that a territory shall be formed to be known as the Territory of Indianola. Among the first provisions made is one to the effect that any time in the future the boundaries may be changed, or any portion attached to any other State or Territory by the action of the Congress without securing the consent of the inhabitants of the new Territory. The bill provides for a Governor and a Secretary for the Territory, a Delegate to Congress and a legislative assembly, the latter to be composed of a Council and House of Representatives, the Council to consist of twenty-one members and the House of forty-two, the sessions to be held biennially and to continue for sixty days. The Ter-

ritory is to be divided into twenty-one counties. All male citizens of who are actual of age to have the right to vote, as are also all male Indians who are citizens of any tribe in the Territory. It is provided no law shall be passed by the Legislature interfering with the primary disposal of the soil or with the titles of the Indians of the various tribes, or their manner of holding the same. Indian homesteads are made inalienable and are exempted from

The bill provides for a complete judiciary system and adopts a large number of the aws of the State of Arkansas. All provision of treaties heretofore made by the United States with the civilized tril's, except so far as the treaties relate to land titles, are abrogated and repealed, and all governments established by the tribes abolished. The lands now held in common by the several ribes are to be divided in severalty among the members of the tribes, each to have a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and after this division the residue is to be sold and the proceeds divided among the Indians.

NEW SUGAR BILL. Senator Quay Submits a Substitute for the One Now Pending.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- In the Senate to-day Senator Quay proposed a substitute for the sugar bill now pending in the Senate in the shape of an amendment. It strikes out all of the bill after the enacting clause and inserts the following:

"That so much of the act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes, as provides that upon all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and upon all sugars which have been discolored, there

eighth of one cent per pound in addition to a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem, shall be and the same is hereby repealed." Senator Power to-day introduced a bill providing for the free coinage of silver, making the silver dollar to consist of 41212 grains of standard fineness, and these dollars to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private

public and private. Representative Hooker, of Mississippi, to-

day introduced a joint resolution repealing Section 5 of the act providing for the resumption of specie payments, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds described in the act of July 14, 1875.

Representative Pickler also presented a resolution in the House to-day requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House the names of the soldiers of the late war discharged from his department since the beginning of his administration, and the cause of dismissal in

GERMANY NOT CONTENT. May Strike Other Blows at United

States Products.

taken the initial step towards curtailing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.-Germany has

the importation of another American product in the proposition now before the Bundezrath to enormously increase the duty on cotton seed oil. The proposition is to increase the present duty, which is \$1 to \$2.50, equivalent to a duty of 250 per cent., and as the proposition is supported by the combined agrarian and protectionist industrial parties, there can be little doubt that it will succeed. The subject is treated at length in a report to the State Department by United States Consul Merritt at Bremen. He says that in future cotton seed oil and oil nuts and seeds will pay a high duty. The raising of the duty is supported by the report that its use for food purposes rose from 142,000 pounds 1885 to over 600,000 pounds in 1893. By means of simple processes of refining, cotton seed oil can be turned into sweet oil while pretending to strike at cotton seed oil, it means to strike oleomargarine. If officially drugged so as to be unfit for transformation into food the oil will be ad-mitted at a much lower rate. The result will be a considerable rise in the price of the material for the manufacture of oleomargarine, for, unlike our American manufacturers, the Germans have not succeed ed in producing the oil from the seed fit for food purposes. The consul marks the progress of this traffic war in the following significant paragraph: "I had hoped to be able to report that there was a sincere desire on the part of the German people to join the people of the United States in a mutual effort for the extension of the commerce of both countries, but the foregoing, together with the recent edict against American beef would indicate to a certain extent a different attitude in this country toward the enlargement of sales of American products."

It is not impossible that the German government may also take some action hostile to our cotton interests. In a report to the State Department coming from a round-about way from Vienna, United States Consul-general Max Judd states that the German government has recently sent a commission to study the cultivation and nanufacture of cotton in the United States. It is to inquire into: First, methods of cultivation and implements used therefor; preparing cotton for markets; third, difference of conditions and cost of production of cotton before and after the war; fourth, the quality of cotton before and after the war; fifth, the success of the cotton seed oil industry and the cost of the produc-tion of cotton and the advantages pos-sessed by the United States over England, New England and Germany in the manufacture of cotton. The prime object in view, according to the official report, is to determine whether the cotton produced in the United States meets the needs of the German manufacturer or whether it would be better to buy all or part of the raw cotton used in Germany elsewhere.

Gresham on the German Protest. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The President today sent to Congress the statement of the German contention in reference to the discrimination against the importation in the United States of German sugar, to which reference was made in his annual message to Congress. The statement is in form of a letter from Secretary Gresham to the President. In substance this is a recital of the German protest made Aug. 25 last against the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound imposed by the Wilson act on sugars imported from bounty-paying countries. The Secretary refers with some length to the negotiations between this country and Great Britain, about 1841, relative to rice importation, in which the United States then assumed a position, finally conceded by Great Britain to be correct, very similar to that now taken by Germany in the case of sugar, and in fact the discrimination in the present instance is even at variance treaty stipulations. The tary holds that payment of a bounty on exported products cannot be considere in the light of a discrimination; certainly not more so than the imposition of a protective or practically prohibitive duty on the importation of an article. The two measures are the same in principle; the question as to which shall be adopted is a matter of domestic policy. Each is intended to create a national advantage in production or manufacture, and as between the two the bounty is more favorable to the inhabitants of foreign countries, since tends to enable them to get cheaper articles at the expense of the bounty-paying government. In conclusion the Secretary says that the additional duty levied on bounty-paying sugar by the act of 1894 is a discrimination, that it is an attempt to offset a domestic favor or encouragement to a certain industry by the very means forbidden by the treaty. He assumes, however, that the German government does not claim that the treaty (made with Prussia in 1828) affords any just ground for protest against additional duties on sugars not shown to be the produce or manufacture of Prussia.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Representative McGann Thinks an Auti-Strike Bill Will Pass. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Labor Commissioner Wright will have a conference tonorrow with Chairman McGann, of the louse committee on labor, Representative Springer, author of the pending bill, and Representative Erdman, who wrote the favorable report on the bill. They will go over the question of arbitrating strikes, with a view to outlining a programme for immediate action in Congress. Mr. Wright's experience in the presidential commission. which recently investigated the Pullman strike, is depended on to give practical form to the plan of national arbitration. It has heretofore been urged theoretically, but the report of the commission, based on inquiry and experience, recommends such federal arbitration as the surest remedy against labor agitations and strikes. It was hoped that President Cleveland, in his message, would give specific approval to the Chairman McGann says of the prospects

I think such a bill will go through the Senate and House without difficulty. There seems to be a general feeling, without refrence to party as to the opportuneness of such a measure. Under ordinary circumstances it would be difficult to get through such an important bill at a short session, but the feeling is so ripe for action that I expect it to pass both houses. The pringer bill now reported is almost idential with the recommendations of the presidential strike commission. Mr. Wright will be asked for suggestions to perfect the bill and then there will be a united effort to secure speedy action on the subject."

Briefly, the bill provides for the appoint ment of a permanent board of arbitration, consisting of three persons, one of whom nay, in the discretion of the President, be nmissioner of labor for the time beng. The term of their office is fixed at six years, and their salaries at \$5,000 a year. and their appointment shall be made by the President, by and with the auvice and consent of the Senate. The arbitration is secured on the petition of one of the parties to a controversy, and when neither party tion, but on the application of a State Legislature the President may tender the offices of the national commission. The power of the commission to settle strikes is defined in the bill as follows: "The said National

(Continued on Jegons Page)

passing an arbitration bill this season;

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE TURKISH ATROCITIES LAID ON BRITAIN.

Letter from an Armenian, in Which the Number of Victims Is Placed at Six Thousand.

DAY FOR WILHELM

OPENED THE REICHSTAG AND DEDI-CATED THE NEW BUILDING.

peech at the Castle on the Assembling of Parliament, and Another at the Dedicatory Ceremonies.

LONDON, Dec. 5 .- Dr. G. Thoumain, formerly a professor at the American College at Marsovan, has received a letter from an Armenian, now at Constantinople, giving still further particulars regarding the Turkish atrocities in Armenia. The name of the writer is withheld for prudential reasons. The letter relates, in detall, the situation of affairs and lays the chief blame upon England, which power, he says, poses as Armenia's protector. The writer says: "In the neighborhood of Moosh, the inhabitants of twenty-five Armenian villages have been ruthlessly massacred and their houses have been burned down and destroyed at the hunds of the Hamidije cavalry, great favorite regiments of the Sultan. The victims number six thousand. Besides that the inhabitants of two or three villages were compelled to embrace Mohommedanism. Alas, it is an authentic fact, which all the embassies know well, that all this was done with the Sultan's knowledge. Two days ago the Turkish official papers announced that the Sultan had presented new, golden flags to the Hamidije cavalry.

"The details of the barbarities will probably not be believed in England. But, my brother, they have opened the wombs of the pregnant alive and have pulled out the babes, and, hanging them on the spears, organized triumphant processions. The news is well known here, though none dare speak of it. I began this letter on the 6th of November and was suddenly obliged to hide it for several days, because the government was causing our houses to be

Somebody Falsifying.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The Turkish legation has received the following communication as regards the Armenian troubles: Towards the end of July last and under the instigation of an Armenian named Hampartzoun, the men of ten Armenian villages near Moosh formed separate bands, and armed with guns, daggers, hatchets and other instruments, attacked the tribe of Delikan, killed a few men of that tribe and afterwards fell on the tribes of Bekiran and Badikan. These bands burned alive Hadji, nephew of Eumer Agha, one of the chiefs of the Bekiran tribe, and not only outraged Mussulman women of the

death in an atrocious manner. Men were also tortured in a more fero-ious way. Not satisfied with all these lawless and criminal proceedings, the same y Mussulmans. Thanks, however, to the neasures taken by the lawful authorities, the bands in question were dispersed and the insurgent chief, Hampartzoun, as well as the priest, Mighirditch, of Kizil-Kilisse, and other guilty persons were arrested and brought before justice. The statement often published in European newspapers that some of the regular troops fired on defenseless men and women is uterly untrue. No individual carrying no arms was killed. Twenty insurgents, having surrendered, were treated with all possible consideration, and after their depositions before the legal authorities of Moosh were taken, they were given their freedom. It was these twenty insurgents who indicated the place where the chief, Hampartzoun, and his accomplices were hiding themselves. The above facts show that among the insurgents only twenty surrendered, and that with the exception of the brigands who broke in revolt, no one was ill-treated."

Tricked to Their Death. LONDON, Dec. 5 .- A dispatch to the Times, from Vienna, says that the Echo, an Armenian paper published at Tiffis, in discussing the fighting in the Sassoun district, states that the Governor of Moosh sent troops to aid the Kurds against the Armenians, The latter were victorious, The Governor, finding that nothing could be attained by the use of force, offered the Armenians peace and freeom from tax-ation. This offer induced the Armenian chiefs to visit the Governor. There the Governor seized and executed them The paper mentioned, without giving the date, states that there has been further

a third encounter between Turks and Arnenians has taken place at Eudokia. Chicago Armenians Will Protest. CHICAGO, Dec. 5 .- The Armenian National Union will hold a mass meeting at Central Music Hall next Sunday evening to protest against the outrages that have been committed against their councrymen. A petition will be drafted and addressed to Congress usking the United States in the cause of humanity to step in between the Turks and their helpless

fighting in the Moosh district and that

GERMAN PARLIAMENT. The Reichstag Formally Opened by

Emperor William. BERLIN, Dec. 5 .- Emperor William, wearing a British uniform, visited the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York this morning, and the two latter returned his Majesty's visit an hour later. They then started for England. After the departure of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York Emperor William donned a Prussian uniform and prepared to open the Reichstag. The Radicals are furious that the monarcia does not come to the Parliament, but that, instead, his Majesty must go to the castle for the ceremony. This course of his Majesty, says the Freisinnige Zeitung, shows how modest a part parliamentarism holds in Germny, The session of the Reichstag was opened at noon in the Rittersaal of the castle instead of in the usual White Hall, which is being renovated. Emperor William in person read his speech from the throne. It

"Honorable Gentlemen-In the name of my exalted allies, I bid you welcome at the beginning of your constitutional work. You will transfer your labors to your new home, which, after ten years of earnest work, is now upon the point of completion, a me ment of our national industry. May God's plessing rest upon the house and may the greatness andl welfare of the empire be the goal for which all who are called upon to work within its walls will aim, with sel lenying loyalty. I entertain this wish all the more strongly in view of the econd and social political tasks which must be solved with your co-operation. "Faithful to the traditions of our ances-

tors, my exaited allies and myself regard it as our foremost duty to the state to protect the weaker classes and to assist the in attaining a higher economic and moral ment. The duty of the state comes the more imperative as the struggle or existence upon the part of certain tions of the people grows more serious. The federal governments will continue their ef-forts to promote feelings of content among cial differences. But if these efforts are to succeed it appears necessary to oppose more effectually than hitherto the peralcious conduct of those who attempt to disturb executive power in the fulfillment of duty. Experience has shown that the en